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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, advance, or within the first month. Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, advance, or within the first month. Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States:
"They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1851.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The Register of Saturday last contains an article on the subject of the next Congressional election in this State, which very clearly foreshadows the policy and tactics of the canvass, so far as the Whigs, as a party, are concerned. The issue has been announced by the Register—it was no doubt made up and agreed upon at Washington City by the Fillmore Administration, or those in its employment and secrets; and that issue is, an approval of the late so-called adjustment.

We are willing to meet that issue in its broadest sense. We do not court it, for the reason that we are ready and always have been, to acquiesce in this so-called compromise, and have no wish to revive agitation on the Slavery question. The Register, by the article alluded to, as well as by its course for some time past, has evinced a disposition to renew this agitation and prolong it for party purposes; and such being the case, and as that paper appears determined to force us into this controversy, we repeat we are willing to meet it. We have no fears for the result.

Speaking of the issues, and addressing its friends upon the importance of union and harmony, that paper says:

"We believe the coming election will test the sincerity of those who profess attachment to the Union, whilst they are doing all in their power to disturb its harmony. They will then have to take sides. Let our friends be on the alert. For the sake of the cause—for the sake of the Union, let there be no bickering—no ill feeling—no rivalry which cannot yield to principle. If there are several who crave the honor of being in Congress, let them submit their claims to a Convention and abide the result. Above all, let them see to it, that the great cause of the Union does not suffer in their hands. Succession is not yet dead. It will lift its poisonous crest again, when it is least expected. That it can gain a permanent foothold in our State, we have no fears, but let it should scatter its firebrands sufficiently wide to jeopardize its position—sink all minor considerations—bury all past differences, and bucking on the armor of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION, go forth to battle resolved to conquer—victory—a victory for the Country—will crown their efforts!"

We call attention to the fact, that in the above extract not one word is said about or in favor of Southern rights. "For the sake of the cause—for the sake of the Union"—nothing beyond that! Where, we ask, is the assaulted and injured South? Is there a South, in the estimation of that journal? Has North Carolina any rights as a sovereign State?

The Register says that "there are several who crave the honor of being in Congress" as Whig Representatives from this State. "There are several," and a few more besides. And they "crave" it, says the Register. Webster's Dictionary defines the word *crave* as follows: "To ask with earnestness or importunity—to beseech—to implore—to ask with submission or humility—to beg—to long for—to require or demand, as a passion or appetite." It seems, then, that these Whig gentlemen who are called upon to submit their claims to a Convention, have a "passion" or an "appetite" for Congress; they "beseech"—they "implore"—they "long"—they "beg" for it! How cruel is it in the Register, under these circumstances, to compel these patriots to submit to a Convention!

The Register says "secession is not yet dead. It will lift its poisonous crest again, when it is least expected." What says the Hon. William B. Shepard? Why, that secession is the true doctrine, and that those who deny the abstract right are seriously in error. What says Mr. Loring, of the Wilmington Commercial? Hear him: "We believe a State has a right to secede, and that secession for cause is but the reclamation of her sovereignty. We believe, if South Carolina secedes, she ought to be let alone, or treated as a sovereign State." We are willing, at any and all times, to take the opinions of William B. Shepard and Thomas Loring against those of the Editor of the Register.

But we have no disposition at present to go at length into a discussion of the probable issues of the approaching canvass. We shall be "on hand" in due time. In the meantime we most respectfully put the following questions to the Editor of the Register, with the request that he will answer them soon and without evasion:

1. Are you a Whig?
2. What sort of a Whig?
3. What is Whiggism?
4. What, as a Whig, are you in favor of?

We commence to-day, and shall conclude in our next, the recent Speech of the Hon. T. L. Clingman "on the future policy of the government." The entire Speech will appear in our Weekly of Wednesday next. Be sure to read it.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that the books of subscription to this work have been opened at various points, with good prospects of success. At this place one gentleman has subscribed \$10,000, and two others \$5,000 each; and the smaller subscriptions, we have no doubt, will run up, in the aggregate, to a considerable amount.

The true course, in this matter, is to look at things as they are. Four hundred thousand dollars is no small amount of money, and it cannot be raised without considerable effort and some sacrifice. The subscriptions, if the work is to succeed, must be general in this community, and along the line of the Road, and in Petersburg and Norfolk; and a number of gentlemen, who have the means, must make up their minds to take considerable amounts. Five hundred or a thousand dollars from men of capital, will not do in this case; nor will it do for the business men and property-holders in this community, whose interests depend so materially upon the re-construction of this Road, to wait, and wait, for others to take the stock, until at last—after they have subscribed one or two hundred dollars each—the enterprise fails! And if it should fail, it will do no manner of good to sit down and talk over the advantages of the work and of what might have been done. That would be like locking the stable after the horse had escaped.

We are gratified to learn that meetings are soon to be held along the line of the Road, at which the advantages of the work will be set forth by able speakers, and the public generally urged to come forward with their subscriptions, large or small. Let the friends of this enterprise look at "the figures," and then go to work. If, as we said in our last, Norfolk and Petersburg should subscribe one hundred thousand dollars each, the taking of the stock may be regarded as a fixed fact; but there is no certainty that these towns can subscribe to this extent. We hope they may. This place is peculiarly interested in this matter; and if it possessed as much energy and enterprise as the noble town of Wilmington, our conjectures as to the amount of its subscriptions would soon be dissipated.

THE LATE FLOODS.

We learn that the streams in all directions have been higher, as the result of the late rain, than they have been for many years. The Neuse and Catheps, in this County, were very high. We learn that Powell's Bridge, on the Neuse, was swept off; and that the Bridge on the Tarborough road, beyond Mt. Wilder's, was only saved by his exertions and those of his hands, in pushing away the rafts as they formed against it. We expect to hear of damage and injuries at various points to dams, mills, bridges, &c.

It was reported here, for a day or two, that the Rail Road Bridge at Gaston had been taken off; but that noble structure still stands. We learn, however, that the Rail Road, for nearly a mile beyond Gaston, was washed away. Passengers going in either direction, have to walk this distance; and as to the Mails, it has been considered impracticable to bring them for the last three or four days, and so they have been accumulating in large quantities in Petersburg. The Appamattox was also very high, and passengers coming South were brought over in boats. The river is said to have backed up considerably into the town.

Several days must elapse before the Rail Road immediately beyond Gaston can be repaired and put in running order. The "old Gaston" has "weathered the storm" like a miracle. She has put her engines through, as usual; and the failure of the Mails is not to be attributed to any thing which has occurred this side of Gaston.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we have received papers from New York, and two Mails from Washington City. We have given the latest items of news in our columns to-day.

I have reliable information that the Whig members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in secret caucus a few days ago, and with great unanimity, the compromise men leading, nominated Major Gen. Winfield Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1852, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

Some friends of Mr. Webster, now here from Boston, are also, strangely enough, in favor of General Scott as the Whig standard bearer in 1852. Perhaps his having attended the Castle Garden meeting may have something to do with this. Yours, SMITH.

Wash. Cor. of N. Y. Tribune, March 5th.

Gen. Scott is in favor of the annexation of Canada. He wrote a letter to that effect some twelve months since.

What does the Register think of that? Is that paper in favor of such a candidate for the Presidency? Canada is the place, of all others, for the escaped slaves; and the two Canadas possess together as many abolitionists as there are heads among their people. Every Canadian is an Abolitionist by birth and education; and we perceive that the people there have become so much concerned about Slavery of late, that they are forming anti-Slavery Societies with a view to a general system of emancipation. But we predict that if Scott should be the nominee, the Federal leaders, or the most of them, will fling up their caps and go for him, his Canadian sympathies and all; and the Register will make a louder rattling of the pans in his behalf than any one else. It makes no difference whether he is qualified or not—that is a secondary matter; but can he beat the "Locos"? That's the question.

SAILORS AND THEIR DESERVINGS. In an account of a tremendous hurricane at sea, written by a passenger in a brig, in a letter to the Tribune, occurs a passage worth remembering by those who are endeavoring hospitals:

"The behaviour of the seamen throughout this storm excited my wonder and admiration; they exhibited a cool and lofty courage, which is never seen amid the shock of armies and the thunder of battle. The courage of the soldier is not to be compared to the death-defying heroism of a seaman. In one case death is met in hot blood and in the excitement of battle—in the other he is calmly confronted for hours or days. For whole days the seamen stand with one foot in a watery grave without a murmur or sign of fear. He endures a horrible suspense, more than a thousand sudden deaths. He stands upon the deck of his ship, cuffed by jowl with the grim tyrant, and he does not shudder or turn pale in his company. The sailor is a hero—they are heroes as a class. A brighter day must dawn for such men; their generosity, their fidelity, and their death-defying bravery must be acknowledged; and their virtues must be rewarded."

THE LAW IN MARSHFIELD.

We stated in our last, that the citizens of Marshfield, Massachusetts—the place where Daniel Webster resided—had held a meeting and resolved not to support the fugitive-slave law. We gather the particulars, as follows, from the New York Tribune:

"The citizens of the town of Marshfield, the place of Daniel Webster's residence, adopted, at their late town meeting, held day before yesterday, March 3, a preamble and series of resolutions, by a vote of 130 to 34, pronouncing the Fugitive Slave unconstitutional. They say it is so, in that, among others, it violates that provision of the Constitution, which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed; that which declares that no man shall be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law; and that men charged with crime or whose interests are at stake in suits at common law involving a sum equal to \$20 shall be entitled to trial by Jury. Further, they declare that this act is utterly repugnant to our moral sense, a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and clearly at variance with the whole spirit of the Christian faith.

The resolutions are very strong. They maintain that until we are prepared to repudiate the principles of the Declaration of Independence and abjure all idea of justice and humanity, we can render no voluntary obedience to this act. The second resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That while we love and defend the Union that secures the objects for which this was said to be established, we are not to be deterred by any threats of disunion, or by any fear of evils, immediate or remote, present or future, from using all just and lawful means to aid and assist those who have the manliness and courage to escape from the prison house of bondage."

The third and fourth declare that while they desire liberty for themselves, and retain a spark of the spirit which led the Pilgrims across the Ocean; while they remember the golden rule and recognize the obligations of charity and love, and good will, their homes shall be opened to welcome the hunted fugitive as he passes their doors, in his flight from the national blood-hounds who are baying on his track.

They commend to every fugitive from Slavery the glorious sentiment of Patrick Henry—"Give me liberty or give me death."

The preamble and resolutions were ordered to be entered upon the public official records of the town."

It will be seen, from the above, that these Marshfield people are very strong Union men. They say they "love" and will "defend" the Union! How would it do to enroll them in the great "Union party" which is now in process of formation? They swear by the Union, and say they will "defend" it to the last. They say they subscribe to the test, and that test is a cry of Union! Union! under all circumstances and in every crisis.

AN EXPLODED SWINDLE.

We take the following from a Baltimore paper: The concern referred to in the annexed article from the New York Courier of Tuesday morning has published its advertisements extensively throughout the country. The prospect seems to be a bad one, both for newspaper publishers and purchasers of tickets: "Another Lottery Concern Broken up." I. Townsend, Secretary of a concern called the "World's Fair Art Union Company," situated at No. 50, Wall Street, was arrested yesterday by officer Crockett, of the Lower Police Court, charged with swindling persons by receiving money for lottery tickets, promising, if the lucky holder, to entitle him to a free passage to the World's Fair, \$100 in money when he would get there, also advertising the same as an incorporated company by the New York Legislature. Townsend's name is on the circular of the company as Secretary. The drawing was advertised to take place on the 25th of March. This company, from what can be ascertained, have already obtained about \$15,000 by the course they have taken, and the Post Office has recently been flooded with letters from all parts of the country for this company, with sums of money enclosed. The complainant to the case is John E. Coleman, residing at 285, Madison street, and the prisoner was committed for examination by Justice Osborne.

It so happened that the very mail which brought us the above paragraph brought us, too, the circular of this "World's Fair Art Union Company," making its very friendly proposals for the chance of the pleasure of our company on board of a first class Packet Ship to London. We are much obliged to the Courier & Enquirer for permitting us to be "sold" to Messrs. Townsend and his rascally confederates.

We were not so fortunate as the Register was in this respect. We published in our last this advertisement and called attention to it editorially, supposing it was an honest concern. "Sold!" We hereby retract our notice of this concern, and caution our readers against it.

MAIL CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENT. We are getting very tired of this sort of thing, and if we were at liberty to do so would remove it from our paper at once. But we are tied up to the bargain, and President Fillmore is not the man to be played with. If only Mr. Tyler was President! Well, there are only four more publications required; there is some consolation in that. Our subscribers have shown a good deal of patience on the subject thus far, and we sincerely thank them for it.

The Watchman is evidently very much distressed at the prospect of making three or four hundred dollars out of "uncle Sam." But "President Fillmore is not the man to be played with." The Bostonians do not think so.

"If only Mr. Tyler was President!" Would you have taken this job from John Tyler? If Tyler were President, we should see a very different state of things at Washington from what we see now.

This "Mail Contract Advertisement" has been published in not less than four submission papers in this State, to-wit: the Carolina Watchman, the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Times, and the Asheville Messenger. Heretofore it has been published, we believe, in only one paper in this State; but we suppose this economical Administration has any quantity of surplus cash. We allude to this not with the view of complaining of it, but only as one of the signs of the times.

We wish the Administration, while it is making these extensive publications of the Mail Routes, would at the same time add to the Mail facilities of the people of this State.

NEW YORK MARKET. The New York Cotton Market was firm at latest dates, with a fair demand. Corn was selling at from 65 to 66 cents per bushel, and whiskey at from 24 to 25 cents. The stock market was steady.

Over half a million of dollars in specie were shipped from New York on Saturday last to New Orleans.

We are gratified to perceive that H. A. Badham, Esq., formerly of this place, has been elected District Attorney for the Helena District, in Arkansas.

COTTON SPINDLES IN GREAT BRITAIN. MANCHESTER, Jan. 11, 1851. Our time report of the 1st ult. contained a table of the exports of textile fabrics in the past year compared with 1849, and we have now the pleasure of adding some further statistics which bear upon the cotton trade.

Those of our friends who have received our trade report for some years past, are perhaps aware that we have—in the absence of all recent statistical records on the subject—endeavored to arrive at the extent of the cotton manufacturing power of this country, by collecting the number of spindles direct from the trade. We published the result of these returns at different times, and in our trade report of the 1st of April, 1846, we estimated the number of spindles in Great Britain at 17,500,000 for 1845. We have great pleasure in being able to give to day, the first Government return on this important subject, and to add, that our estimate for 1845 has been fully borne out by the former. The number of spindles, since added, being quite accounted for by the yearly increase which has taken place in the manufacturing power up to the present time.

The rapid increase in spinning will be apparent from the following:

In 1839 the number of mule spindles used in the Cotton manufacturing of England was estimated by our friend Mr. John Kenne-dy, at 7,000,000.

In 1843, according to Mr. Baines and others 9,000,000

"1845, our estimate 17,500,000

"1850, according to a Government return just published 20,977,017

The following table shows at a glance, the quantity of cotton taken by the trade annually for the last twenty years; we have reduced the deliveries into yarn at the present average weekly production per spindle, and have taken No. 40's mule yarn (a much higher No. than the present average production) as our standard of calculation, in order to show that the present spinning power is fully adequate, to reduce the largest annual supply of cotton we have as yet received, into fine numbers of yarns, if required:

Years.	lbs. of Cotton.	Spindles required.
1830	262,700,000	8,093,076
1832	276,900,000	8,590,000
1833	287,000,000	8,930,769
1834	303,400,000	9,335,394
1835	318,100,000	9,787,692
1836	347,400,000	10,689,230
1837	365,700,000	11,259,307
1838	416,700,000	12,821,537
1839	381,700,000	11,741,614
1840	380,000,000	11,741,614
1841	438,100,000	13,480,000
1842	435,100,000	13,387,692
1843	517,500,000	15,933,307
1844	544,000,000	16,738,460
1845	606,000,000	18,664,614
1846	614,300,000	18,901,537
1847	641,400,000	19,581,537
1848	676,000,000	20,821,537
1849	679,900,000	20,931,537
1850	684,300,000	21,075,394

De Fuy & Co's Circular.

A TRIP TO WILMINGTON. We took a flying trip to Wilmington, a few days since, and when gliding along in a splendid and commodious car, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, with scarcely any perceptible motion, we could only compare it to flying—more especially when we contrasted it with our experience in travelling on the same "Great Southern Mail Route," some twelve or fifteen years ago; at the same season, in a two horse cart, at the rate of about three miles an hour and sitting on mail bags. The Rail Road is now in fine order, about 120 miles having been re-laid with T iron, and the balance on the road being in progress. The Company have several new passenger cars, constructed with all the modern improvements, and the ease and rapidity with which we were hurried along, almost tempted us to exclaim, in the language of the miser to his son in reference to making money, "make me rich—honestly, if you can—but make them."

We also visited the workshops of the Company in Wilmington, and went on board of one of their steamboats. We were truly gratified to witness the order and regularity observed in every particular, and had no idea that the Company possessed such ample means for manufacturing and repairing the various articles requisite for use. The business of the Company appears to be rapidly on the increase, and the day is doubtless near at hand when the road will amply remunerate the owners.

The thrifty appearance and expanded dimensions of Wilmington also greatly surprised us. We had not been in that town since 1833, and although we had frequent intimations of its rapid improvement since the completion of the Railroad, we little expected to see it so many spacious and elegant public and private buildings, and such a good-spirited spirit of activity and emulation in its citizens.

In addition to the above, we were somewhat astonished at the numerous towns and villages springing into existence, as if by magic, on the line of the Railroad. Goldsborough and Wilson, are increasing rapidly; and at almost all of the depots, stores and private buildings are being erected. We were expected only a few days, and we can heartily commend a trip to Wilmington, as an antidote to the depression of spirits so frequently besetting those engaged in monotonous pursuits.

Tarborough Press.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE. Like the well-laden dog in the fable, who lost what he had by greedily grasping at his own shadow for more, the very excess of schemes on the public treasury defeated nearly all. Though the legislation of the last session of Congress is so little creditable to the nation, the country should rejoice to see so many wild schemes, which passed one or the other House of Congress, fall through in the end and were saved to the treasury. They are estimated to amount to about thirty-five millions—among them the following, by a rough calculation:

French Spoiliations, passed Senate	\$5,000,000
River and Harbor, passed House	2,300,000
Lunatic bill, 10,000,000 acres, passed Senate	12,500,000
Land grants for railroads in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, &c., passed the Senate, say	7,500,000
Total	\$27,300,000

Rich. Enquirer.

FROM THE SOUTH—INTERESTING ITEMS. BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 6. The New Orleans mails up to the 37th ult. (as late as they have arrived).

The steamer General Lamar got aground on the Bar at the mouth of the Brazos. Half her cargo was saved. She was got off, but will probably prove a total loss.

A deep laid plan of some negroes, near Brenham, to rise and escape to Mexico, has been discovered, and three white leaders pursued. The negroes had already provided themselves with several kegs of powder, guns, pistols, &c. A similar plan of rising had been discovered in Columbus.

Colorado, the Wild Woman of Navidad has been caught, and turns out to be an African negroess who has been roaming in the woods for 15 years.

The town of Paria, Mexico, was recently captured by a horde of Indians, who committed the greatest atrocities. Durango, Cahula, and Chihuahua have been overrun by Indians.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Effects of the Resignation of the Ministry on the Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22 p. m. The resignation of the ministry has caused a depression in the cotton market, and there is less disposition to purchase. The sales to-day are 4,000 bales at unchanged prices, but closing flat.

It is the general impression that Lord John Russell will continue in office as a leader, and Sir James Graham be appointed Premier; should Lord Stanley go in, trouble is feared.

The movement by Austria and Prussia, in levying an increased tax on imports of goods and twist from England into Germany, is likely to operate unfavorably on trade in Manchester.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrest of supposed Fugitives—Detention of the Mail. PHILADELPHIA, March 8—p. m. A colored woman and her child were arrested yesterday in Columbia county. They are alleged to be fugitive slaves, and are claimed as belonging to Mr. John Perdue, of Baltimore county, Maryland. He states that they ran off from him in 1849. A writ of habeas corpus has been issued, and an examination of the case is to take place to-day before Judge Kane.

The mail from Baltimore did not reach our post office until 10 o'clock this morning, having been detained by deep snow on the railroad track.

Fugitive Slaves at Portland, Me.

BOSTON, March 6. A gentleman just from Portland informs me that thirty-one fugitive slaves left that city yesterday for St. John's, N. B. They were urged to remain by the citizens, who promised them protection; but they were living in constant fear, and preferred to go into safety. A number of fugitives still remain at Portland, declaring that they will never be taken alive.

Fugitive Slave Case—Further Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, p. m. The legality of the warrant upon which the alleged fugitive slaves, belonging to Mr. Perdue, of Baltimore county, were arrested, was argued this morning, and the court decided the warrant was legal. The examination of witnesses was proceeded with; three of them testified positively to the identity of the alleged fugitives.

We shall see whether Mr. Perdue gets his slaves. "There's many a slip," &c.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

A difficulty of some importance has arisen between Maryland and Pennsylvania on account of the recent recovery of a fugitive slave by Mr. J. S. Mitchell, of Cecil county, Maryland, his agents having stolen the woman and her child off, without risking the making out of his claim in due course of law. The governor of Pennsylvania has sent a requisition to the governor of Maryland for the person of Mr. J. S. Mitchell, as a fugitive from justice in that State.

The charge consists of having employed agents to carry off not only his slave, but her child, which was the issue of a marriage contracted in New Jersey two years after she made her escape from him, and which is claimed by Pennsylvania as a free child, but under the laws of Maryland, being of a slave mother, is a slave child. The two agents, Messrs. Price and Alberts, have already, it will be remembered, been tried and convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, for kidnapping her and her child at Philadelphia.

Governor Lowe has, of course, declined to give Mr. Mitchell up, as he has committed no offence against the laws of Maryland, and has addressed an able reply to the letter accompanying the requisition, in which he is sustained by a written opinion furnished by Attorney Brent.

A GOOD CHARACTER. A good character is to a young man what a firm foundation is to the artist who proposes to erect a building on it; he can build with safety, and all who behold it will have confidence in its solidity—a helping hand will never be wanted; but let a single part of this be defective, and you go to hazard, amidst doubting and distrust, and ten to one it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruin. Without a good character, poverty is a curse—with it, it is scarcely an evil. Happiness cannot exist where a good character is not. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scenes of life, all that is soothing in the vale of tears, centres in, and is derived from a good character. Therefore, acquire this as the first and most valuable.

There is but one road to permanent happiness and prosperity, and that is the path of unspotted integrity, of high-souled honor, of the most transparent honesty.

THE PRINTER. Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as Printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a Printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a Printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes the following extract from an original letter from Kossuth to Dr. Frank Taylor, as he was about leaving Turkey. Congress has just passed a joint resolution tendering compensation on prize and bounty to the brave George III learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a Printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a Printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

"America's glorious example gave us courage to resist the treacherous despotism of Austria—America's approbation supported our resolution in the days of danger—America's sympathy is the hope and consolation of every Hungarian in the present day of our adversity. May your country be ever great, glorious and free."

Kossuth. (Asia Minor) } L. KOSSUTH,
2nd May, 1850. } Exiled Gov. of Hungary.

The Rail Road Surveyors are now at work in the vicinity of this place, locating the road. We took occasion, last week, to speak of their industry and assiduity; and we have now only to add that the Stockholders are most reassured that this corps is doing their duty to the brim.

Several surveys have been made through the out skirts and suburbs of town, both on the Northern and Southern side; and we learn the result is most favorable to running the road on the Southern side. No place has yet been decided upon for the depot.

Salisbury Watchman.

Lieut. Colonel Dickinson of the Palmetto Regiment, being wounded at the storming of Cherubusco, was left in the hospital at Mexico. In the delirium of fever he heard a drum beat the reveille at early morn. Raising himself with an effort, he looked calmly toward the window, and said in his deep tones of command, "Battalion, halt! order arms! rest!" falling back, immediately expired.

THE SHORT ROADS FROM CHINA. Among the wonderful importations in the Empire City, arrived yesterday, is a small chest of tea, which has been sixty-nine days only from Shanghai to New York. It was thirty-four days en route to San Francisco, and thirty-five to New York. It came by Gregory's express, and is intended for President Fillmore.

New York Herald.

The following poem by Martin F. Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," has been kindly sent us for publication. Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Tupper proposes to visit this country during the present year. Es. Paper.

TO THE UNION.

Giant aggregate of nations,
Glorious whole of glorious parts,
Unto endless generations,
Live united, hands and hearts!
Be it storm or summer weather,
Peaceful calm or battle jar,
Stand in beautiful strength together,
Sister States, as now ye are!

Every petty class-dimension—
Heal it up as quick as thought;
Every paltry place-pretension—
Crush it, as a thing of naught;
Let no narrow, private treason
Your great onward progress bar,
But remain, in right and reason,
Sister States, as now ye are